

Another Iraqi missile fired at S. Arabia

WASHINGTON (R) — Iraqi forces fired another Scud missile at Saudi Arabia Monday, but it fell harmlessly into the Gulf north of Dhahran, the Defense Department said. The missile was fired at about 9 p.m. local time (1800 GMT), said army Lieutenant General Tom Kelly, director of operations for the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In a briefing for reporters, he also repeated an earlier U.S. military report that 10 Iraqi Scuds were fired at Saudi Arabia on Sunday. He said nine were shot down by U.S. Patriot air defence missiles and the other fell into the Gulf.

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Masri contacts Velayati

AMMAN (I.T.) — Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri Monday contacted his Iranian counterpart Ali Akbar Velayati and discussed with him the latest developments in the Gulf war, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, quoted the Iranian news agency IRNA as saying. Mr. Masri called for a halt to all military operations in the Gulf and voiced Jordan's willingness to contribute to all efforts for a peaceful solution to the conflict, Petra quoted IRNA as saying. Mr. Masri urged Iran to use all its efforts to end the war, it said. Iran said earlier Monday that the Non-Aligned Movement was planning an initiative to end the Gulf war (see story below). Jordan and Iran resumed diplomatic relations earlier this month after a 10-year break.

Focus shifts to ground forces

Combined agency dispatches

AMERICAN AND allied forces' aircraft continued to stage bombing runs on targets in Iraq and Kuwait, and the thrust of the assault appeared to be shifting to ground forces entrenched in and around southern Iraq and Kuwait.

However, U.S. military officials warned, ground offensive against the Iraqi army was far from near since it was clear that Iraq's air force remained very much intact despite five days of intense bombings.

Baghdad indicated that there had been heavy civilian casualties in the onslaught, and Iran appeared to confirm the account.

Iraq said Monday it had shot down 13 allied aircraft and missiles and captured several pilots.

"Communication number 13 issued tonight by the general command of the armed forces announces the shooting down of 13 air targets, aircraft and missiles, at the war fronts or over civilian areas," the Iraqi News Agency said.

"A number of enemy pilots of various nationalities were captured. Other pilots were found dead," said the agency.

The agency did not say when the planes and missiles were hit and it was not clear if Iraq was raising its count of downed aircraft and captured pilots. It has previously reported downing 160 allied aircraft.

Allied military spokesman in Saudi Arabia say 14 of their planes have been shot down and three have crashed due to other causes.

For the second day in a row, Iraq has disclosed the areas hit by the allied raids.

The Iraqi Armed Forces general command issued a communiqué in which it listed 14 separate air raids on Iraq, as well as others on Kuwait.

The attacks, between 1:15 p.m. (1345 GMT) Sunday and 5:32 a.m. (0232 GMT) Monday, included two raids on Al Qu'aim, a western Iraq city that has a nuclear-chemical research facility nearby, and one on the northern city of Mosul where an air base and chemical research facilities are located.

The communiqué said there were raids on the northern oil centre of Kirkuk and Al Ruba in western Iraq, site of an air base and surface-to-surface missile sites.

Also targeted was Al Nassiriyah in southern Iraq, which has an air base, and Baghdad.

"The aggression has been unjust in every sense of the word," said Baghdad Radio. "It has been devoid of the minimum human standards."

Iraq's report of civilian casualties was given added weight by an Iranian Foreign Ministry statement.

"In the past four days, due to censorship, the news of the air and missile attacks on Iraq by the United States and its Western allies, has painted an unrealistic picture," said the statement, carried by Tehran Radio and monitored in Nicosia.

"Based on comprehensive reports Iraq has gotten from the bombed region," said the foreign ministry, "it is evident that the U.S. attacks have exceeded military goals."

"Economic resources, and in some instances Iraqi cities and the innocent people of Iraq, have been attacked."

Although Tehran gave no casualty figures from the attacks, a pro-Iranian figure, Ayatollah Mohammad Taqi Mudarresi, said the bombardment was causing "waves of massacres among civilians."

Ayatollah Mudarresi, whose statement was released in Damascus, said Iraqi hospitals

U.S. forces are 'nowhere near' wiping out Iraqi missile power

Combined agency dispatches

U.S. military officials conceded Monday they were "nowhere near" wiping out Iraq's missile launching capability.

Iraqi forces fired 10 Scuds Sunday night, and all but one were intercepted by American Patriot batteries.

Air force jets continue to aggressively pursue Iraq's fixed and mobile Scud capabilities said air force Major General Burton Moore.

But he acknowledged that after five days and more than 8,000 sorties, "we have not achieved 100 per cent of our objectives against the fixed sites, the mobile sites and the Scud missile capability."

Asked whether Iraq retained powerful military capability, including poison gas, with which to combat any future ground assault, Gen. Moore replied:

"That is always a possibility. We plan for the worst; we hope for the best."

But while conceding a lack of success in attacks on the missile launchers, Gen. Moore stated that overall "the results to date would suggest we are well on the way to our objectives."

Gen. Moore said that two

more Iraqi planes were shot down in the past 21 hours. He said a U.S. navy F-11 Tomcat was lost during the same time period.

That is the ninth U.S. aircraft lost to "hostile fire" since the war began. He said a total of five allied planes also had been lost.

Gen. Moore said the allied attacks against Iraqi forces were continuing round-the-clock. "We are always pursuing Iraqi troops both in Iraq and in Kuwait," he said.

Gen. Moore cited operational security reasons in declining to say how many Iraqi missile launchers were targets of sorties in the past 24 hours.

He said, "we are nowhere near completing our campaign objectives."

He said Iraq's efforts to use the missiles for attacks on U.S.

and allied forces, as well as Israel, have been "very ineffective."

Gen. Moore also said he knew nothing about possible civilian casualties from the air attacks on Iraq.

As for Operation Desert Storm's successes, Gen. Moore said, "we have set back his nuclear capability for some time."

Asked about the campaign to cut communications between Baghdad and Iraqi ground forces in Kuwait, Gen. Moore said, "We have indications that we are effectively degrading a good portion of Iraq's ability to communicate with troops. But we have not eliminated that capability completely."

"The results to date would

(Continued on page 3)

Iraq: All launchers safe

Iraq also said all missile launchers used in the attack on Saudi Arabia overnight were safe.

"The missiles of right were launched against the city of Riyadh and the imperialist base," Iraqi radio quoted the commander of Iraq's missile forces as saying.

"After the mission was accomplished, all our launchers returned safely to base," he said in a message to president Saddam Hussein. The British broadcasting corporation, which monitored the radio, said reception was poor.

Baghdad to use PoWs as deterrents; U.S. cries foul

Combined agency dispatches

BAGHDAD ANNOUNCED Monday that it was scattering allied prisoners of war (PoWs) at civilian targets as the savage American-led air war against Iraq continued for the fifth day running.

The move came as the Iraqis announced that they held more than 20 PoWs. The allies have reported 21 airmen missing.

An Iraqi diplomat hinted at a surprise weapon and warned that the Vietnam war would "appear a picnic in comparison with what is in store for the USA in this war."

Baghdad Radio said allied warplanes had "rocketed civilian, economic, educational and other targets within Iraqi cities."

The broadcast said that "because of the rocketing, it was decided to disperse the more than 20 prisoners of war to civilian, economic, education and other targets."

In Washington, President George Bush condemned Iraq's use of PoWs to make televised statements, saying the move was

a "direct violation" of the Geneva Convention regarding treatment of prisoners.

Television comments of some of the PoWs, from the United States, Britain, Kuwait and Italy, criticizing the anti-Iraq effort were broadcast Sunday.

Asked whether Iraq would be held accountable for the treatment of PoWs, Bush replied: "You can count on it."

"America is angry," Mr. Bush said upon his return from Camp David, "and I think the rest of the world." He issued "the strongest appeal" that allied prisoners be treated properly under the Geneva Convention.

Bush's comments were part of a coordinated administration effort to draw attention to the sensitive issue of treatment of downed American pilots.

Also Monday, Defense Secretary Dick Cheney condemned the treatment of prisoners as a "war crime."

The 28-nation alliance has reported 21 airmen missing in the five-day-old war.

The pilots were downed during a massive air campaign

against Iraq in which U.S. officials say more than 7,000 missions have been flown so far.

Baghdad TV Sunday aired what it said were interviews with seven captured pilots it said were shot down.

During the interviews, the airmen made statements supporting the Iraqi position.

Two Americans and a British pilot were shown on Iraqi TV during the broadcast.

Iraq says it has shot down 160 allied warplanes, while the allies admit to 14 aircraft losses to hostile fire.

The allies have listed the airmen missing in action as 12 Americans, six Britons, two Italians and a Kuwaiti.

Baghdad's announcement that it was using PoWs as deterrents was a replay of a pre-war strategy of trying to deter attack by holding foreigners at military and other strategic sites.

All of them were freed in December.

Earlier Monday, the ranking Iraqi diplomat in Washington

(Continued on page 4)

Bomb blasts damage NATO military facility in Istanbul

Blackout on news

ISTANBUL (Agencies) —

Bombs exploded at a NATO maintenance facility here Monday night after gunmen overpowered a guard, police said. The explosions caused extensive damage but no injury, they said.

Three of eight bombs went off, shattering windows and causing other damage to the five-story building, police said.

Waves of U.S. fighters and bombers have been flying in and out of the base since early Friday, but the government has not officially confirmed that they are attacking Iraq.

Police refused to give other details.

The attackers apparently fled. It was not known if there were any other people in the building besides the guard at the time of the blasts.

He said another wave was heard leaving the base at dawn on Monday and returned several hours later, but low cloud prevented the planes being counted or identified.

"There is a general understanding not to talk about what is going on at Incirlik," one Foreign Ministry official said.

Turkey, trying to keep its Gulf war role out of the headlines, has virtually stifled news of U.S. air raids launched on Iraq from the southern Incirlik base.

Plane-clothes police kept reporters well away from the base perimeter and U.S. spokesmen at Incirlik refused all comment.

The Health Ministry has sent more than 1,000 medical staff to border provinces as part of a contingency plan for war. Health Minister Haili Sivgin said Monday.

"The Health Ministry has sent more than 1,000 health personnel to the southeastern border region, fear Iraq may retaliate against Turkey for allowing the United States to launch bombing raids from its territory.

Emergency State Governor Hayri Kozakcioglu told Reuters on Sunday thousands of people had fled the southeast.

The Health Ministry has sent medical equipment to the region.

He said special teams from the World Health Organization were in Turkey to teach doctors how to treat injuries caused by chemical weapons.

"Iraq's missiles have ranges of 400 to 500 km, but they are not a risk for Turkey. I do not think Iraq will attempt to attack. We still have to be prepared," he said.

Jordan pursues efforts for truce

By P.V. Vivekanand
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordan is pursuing an intense effort with all friendly countries in the Non-Aligned Movement and Third World towards achieving a ceasefire in the five-day-old assault on Iraq by U.S.-led forces in the Gulf, informed sources said Monday.

His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan both have appealed for a halt to the fighting and for diplomacy to replace belligerence to resolve the conflict. The King said Saturday he had not been in touch with the Iraqi leadership since the outbreak of hostilities early Thursday, but that he was issuing a call for a ceasefire "if anyone responds."

"Although it is very clear at this point that it is an almost impossible task to secure a truce in the war, Jordan cannot simply give up," said a senior official.

"If the stakes are too high for many who are hurt by the conflict, they are even higher for Jordan," he added.

Information Minister Ibrahim Izzeddine said Jordan was in touch with Arab, African and non-aligned countries such as Algeria, India and Yugoslavia in its efforts to halt the hostilities in the Gulf which broke out with a massive air assault by the American-dominated multinational forces against Iraq early Thursday.

It is unacceptable and unreasonable that no one moves to stop the war when an Arab capital is being bombed and destroyed," Mr. Izzeddine said.

"Priority should be given for an end to the hostilities and then negotiations can start to arrive at a comprehensive solution to all problems of the region," he said.

The allies have listed the airmen missing in action as 12 Americans, six Britons, two Italians and a Kuwaiti.

Baghdad's announcement that it was using PoWs as deterrents was a replay of a pre-war strategy of trying to deter attack by holding foreigners at military and other strategic sites.

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Iraq rejects Soviet proposal, scraps pacts with S. Arabia

Combined agency dispatches

IRAQI LEADER Saddam Hussein has rejected a peace proposal by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, saying it should have been sent instead to the United States, Iraqi radio reported Monday.

Iraq, at war with allied forces based in Saudi Arabia, also abrogated all pacts and agreements with the kingdom including a non-aggression pact signed two years ago.

Radio Baghdad said the decision was made at a meeting of the Revolutionary Council (RCC), Iraq's highest authority.

The decision is academic since the two Arab neighbours have been at war since Thursday. Iraq Sunday night fired Scud missiles at Saudi targets, including the capital, Riyadh.

The RCC statement said the decision was made "in view of the Saudi government's breach of all agreements and charters

with Iraq in the framework of sovereignty and non-aggression."

Saudi Arabia has been a key partner in the western and Arab anti-Iraq coalition since Baghdad's August 2 takeover of Kuwait.

It is the main launching pad for allied planes, which have been carrying out bombing missions against targets in Iraq and Kuwait since Thursday. The Saudi air force is taking part in the attacks.

On the diplomatic front, President Saddam was quoted as telling Mr. Gorbachev that U.S. President George Bush "has committed aggression."

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The

France under fire among N. Africans

TUNIS (R) — Arabs angered at non-stop raids on Iraq are strongly criticising France, seen before the Gulf war as more pragmatic than any other member of the U.S.-led international alliance against Baghdad.

Anti-French criticism has particularly flared in North Africa, which still has close ties with Paris, the former colonial ruler of Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria.

"France has let us down. (President Francois) Mitterrand has turned out to be just another Arab-hater," said Mustapha Tili, director of the Tunis-based Arab Maghreb Labour Union.

"Death to Mitterrand" is a more common slogan at many pro-Iraq demonstrations in the Arab World than criticism of the United States, although France has not taken part in Iraq attacks and has limited its air force to targets in Kuwait.

Western diplomats say France suspects the campaign against it may be orchestrated, as part of attempts to split it away from the U.S.-led coalition.

Demonstrators against the Gulf war in Algeria, Tunisia and Mauritania have singled out France as the main target of the Gulf crisis, although its armed forces there are a fraction the size that Washington has sent.

In Nouakchott, about 100 French women and children flew out Sunday after a week of pro-Iraq demonstrations. Almost 1,000 people, mostly French, have left their homes to camp out in the French embassy compound there.

In Algeria, where almost 30,000 French people live, flights to Paris have been crowded with French people who say they detect a strong "anti-Western sentiment" aimed specifically at them. Some French residents have

Manila expels Iraqi after linking him to blast

MANILA (Agencies) — The Philippines Monday linked an Iraqi diplomat to a bombing near a U.S. government library during the weekend and gave him 72 hours to leave the country.

Also Monday, police arrested another Iraqi in connection with Saturday's blast, which killed one Iraqi and injured another.

Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus told reporters there was strong evidence linking Iraqi Embassy First Secretary Muwafak Al Ani to the bombing. He said Mr. Ani had been under surveillance for some time.

President Corazon Aquino said another man had been arrested in connection with the bombing. She did not identify him, but government sources said he was an Iraqi arrested Monday.

The high-powered bomb went off by accident about a block from the Thomas Jefferson Cultural Centre, a U.S.-run library in Manila. Mr. Manglapus identified the dead Iraqi as Ahmad J. Ahmad and the injured as Abdul Kadhim Saad.

Previously, officials identified the injured Iraqi as Abdul Sattar Hashim, a student at the University of Manila. There was no explanation for the confusion over the name. Ahmad's passport, which identified him as a businessman, was found at the scene of the blast.

They entered the country last month and planned to leave on the night of the bombing for an undisclosed destination abroad, he said.

Sarah Andes, spokeswoman for the Bureau of Immigration and Deportation, said an investigation showed Mr. Ani dropped off Saad and Ahmad near the blast site about 1½ hours before the explosion.

Andes said the third Iraqi drove the car. She said the bomb

Siad Barre names new premier

NAIROBI (R) — Somalia's embattled President Mohammad Siad Barre has appointed a new prime minister to try to implement a ceasefire between loyalist and rebel forces after three weeks of fierce fighting which shattered the capital Mogadishu.

State radio said Umar Arreh Gialeba, a former foreign minister and a member of a seven-man reconciliation committee which the government says is drawing up peace proposal, had replaced Mohammad Hawad Madar as prime minister.

"The (new) government should strive for the implementation of the resolutions on the ceasefire, bring back those who had fled the capital city and develop Somali society and its interests," state radio said Sunday.

The radio announced no other members of the new government.

It said last week the government and rebels of the United Somali Congress (USC) had agreed a truce in fighting which erupted late in December.

But the London office of the USC, one of the three strongest groups fighting to end Mr. Siad Barre's 21-year rule, denied such

Rocket-propelled grenade fired at Italian embassy

BEIRUT (AP) — A rocket-propelled grenade hit the Italian embassy in Beirut in the second such attack against a Western embassy since the Gulf war erupted last week, police said Monday.

Authorities said no one was hurt when the grenade hit the embassy building's wall at 11 p.m. local time (2100 GMT) Sunday, shattering windows on the second floor of the two-storey structure off Beirut's Hamra commercial thoroughfare.

The explosion came a few hours after a bomb went off at the British Bank of the Middle East on Hamra Street, causing damage but no casualties.

No group immediately claimed responsibility for the attacks, which police said were apparently in retaliation for the British and Italian roles in the multinational force arrayed against Iraq.

Sunday's blasts were the first acts of anti-Western violence in Lebanon since the Gulf war broke out five days ago.

Turkey warned

In another development, an



Mohammed Siad Barre

an agreement was reached.

Little independent news has been available from Mogadishu since the fighting erupted as telephone and telex links are cut. Westerners have been evacuated and a foreign medical team left last week as fighting continued in a city where hundreds of people are thought to have been killed or wounded.

The appointment of a new prime minister appeared to be an attempt to find a political solution by Mr. Siad Barre, whose repeated calls for a ceasefire have so far been rejected.

Until now the rebels have said they will fight on until Mr. Siad Barre, who is aged 80 and who seized power in a 1969 coup, either flees or resigns.

Pope appeals for end to bloodshed in Gulf

AMMAN (J.T.) — Since the outbreak of war in the Gulf, Pope John Paul II has been issuing one appeal after another urging the world community to put an end to the conflict, which is bound to cause widespread devastation to the region, said Monsignor Ra'ouf Najjar, Representative of the Apostolic Delegation in Amman.

In a statement to the Jordan Times, Monsignor Najjar said the latest appeal came from the Pope to the masses crowded in front of St. Peter's Basilica in Rome.

"With weapons no one can solve any problem but can surely create more tension among peoples of the world," he quoted the Pope as saying.

"I cannot ignore the fact that the Gulf war is on nor that it brings so much suffering and pain to many people and to us," said the Pope in his address.

Quoting part of the Pope's message, Dr. Najjar said "the Holy Father stressed that he

had worked in concert with many others with good will and exhausted his efforts to avert this tragedy and to prevent the outbreak of a conflict."

"Resorting to arms on this scale should prompt everyone of us to reflect on its consequences, and I am particularly concerned about the war spilling over to other areas in the Middle East," the Pope said.

Dr. Najjar gave the following quotes from the Pope's address:

"This is the logic of war, one that is trying to involve other countries in the conflict and to endanger the lives of innocent civilians. The indiscriminate horrible bombing which we all heard about is a sad and painful situation because we believe that every citizen has the right to be safe from all military action."

Dr. Najjar said that the Pope appealed to all parties involved in the conflict to cease hostilities as soon as possible and to remove the causes that had caused it in the first place.

Tanker operators discount danger of mines in Gulf

DUBAI (R) — Tanker operators sitting on top of two million barrels of oil Monday discounted the danger from a growing number of mines spotted floating in the Gulf.

"What can a mine do to a supertanker?" asked an official aboard the 307,235-tonne crude oil carrier Esso Geneva. "It can just punch a hole, it cannot sink it."

Other shipping executives said mines might sink smaller vessels and even warships.

The U.S. navy warned all merchant ships Friday that they entered the waterway at their own risk because of mines and possible missile attacks in the war to drive Iraq from Kuwait.

Iraq fired up to 10 missiles Sunday night and early Monday morning at Saudi Arabia's Eastern Province, where the kingdom's main oilfields, refineries and loading terminals are located.

But shipping executives said tankers were still taking on-crude oil at Ras Tanura terminal, just north of Dhahran.

Shipping sources said shipowners and captains would be ready to take the risks if cargo owners paid soaring insurance costs.

Shipping sources said there were still minefields in the northern Gulf, sown by Iran and Iraq during their war.

The Middle East navigation aids service in Bahrain reported three mines were spotted bobbing in the northern and central Gulf.

Some shipping sources said more mines were spotted around Saudi Arabia's Seafanya offshore oilfield close to Kuwait.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Bangladeshis join up to fight for Iraq

DHAKA (R) — More than 1,000 Bangladeshis have signed up with pro-Iraq groups to fight in the Gulf war and thousands more are expected to join them, organisers said on Monday. About 500 volunteers brandishing wooden rifles and machineguns marched through Dhaka, the capital of the overwhelmingly Muslim country, Sunday evening. "Come and join us to save Islam," they chanted. The volunteers were recruited by groups such as the "Saddam force" which have vowed to defend "the holy land of Iraq." The groups described President Saddam as "a great pioneer of Islam and leader of the jihad against Americans and other anti-Islamic forces."

New Zealand to boost Gulf force

WELLINGTON (R) — New Zealand will send more military staff to the Gulf in response to a request from Britain, Prime Minister Jim Bolger said Monday. The cabinet had decided to send up to 20 more servicemen and women to work alongside British forces in Saudi Arabia, Mr. Bolger told a news conference. "Given the scale of the conflict it's probable that there will be a much higher scale of casualties in the future and therefore we want to make a contribution," he said. A 32-strong New Zealand army medical team has just arrived in Bahrain to work with U.S. forces, the second part of New Zealand's contribution to the multinational forces. It also has two Hercules transport aircraft in Saudi Arabia.

Bashir drops 3 ministers in reshuffle

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudan's military leader General Omar Hassan Al Bashir has reshuffled his cabinet for the second time since seizing power in a coup 18 months ago. State-run television Omdurman reported Sunday night that Minister of Culture and Information Mohammad Kholil Salihin, Minister of Transport and Communications Ali Ahmad Ibrahim and Minister for Displaced Persons Peter Orat had been sacked. No reasons were given for the sackings. Mr. Orat, a Christian southerner, opposes the introduction of Sharia law in Sudan while the other two are reported to have been lukewarm in their support of Sharia.

Austrian police arrest Iranians

VIENNA (R) — Austrian police have arrested a group of Iranians on suspicion of planning attacks. Interior Minister Franz Loeschek said Monday: "In the last 24 hours we arrested 10 or 11 Iranian citizens who are suspected of having committed various misdemeanours such as falsifying documents and similar offences," Mr. Loeschek said in a radio interview. "There are also indications that these people were planning terrorist activities. What kind of activities and when they planned to attack is the subject of investigations." The popular daily Kronenzeitung said the Iranians were part of a group which opposed their own government and supported Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein.

Coptic pope predicts short war

CLEVELAND, Ohio (R) — Pope Shenouda III, the spiritual leader of 22 million Coptic Orthodox Christians, has said that the Gulf war would be a short one, possibly lasting only a few more days. "The war will not last too long a time and everything will be settled in a few days," the pope said in an interview. He declined to explain the reasons for his predictions. The spiritual leader, whose headquarters are in Egypt, was in Cleveland at the weekend.

Jews call for closure of PLO office

LONDON (R) — Leading British Jews, concerned over security during the Gulf war, have urged the government to close the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) office in London. "There is a risk of terrorism in this country and it would appear to us one of the greatest dangers to have a PLO office in London. It should be closed down," Hayim Pinson, secretary general of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, told Sky Television. "Since the Gulf war the Palestine Liberation Organisation and its leader Yasser Arafat have allied themselves completely and clearly with (Iraqi President) Saddam Hussein," he said.

Expelled Iraqi diplomats head for Tunis

PARIS (AP) — Twelve members of the Iraqi embassy apparently expelled by the French government boarded a flight Monday for Tunisia, a French news agency reported. The dozen diplomats and their families, 14 people in all, refused to talk to journalists as they arrived at Orly airport, the Agence France-Presse (AFP) news agency reported. Neither the Foreign Ministry nor the Iraqi embassy would comment on the reported expulsion, which was first reported as being planned Saturday. Only Ambassador Abdul Razzak Al Hashemi and four assistants will remain at Iraq's diplomatic mission in the French capital, AFP said, citing the embassy's interpreter. The expelled diplomats were to fly to Tunis and later to fly to Larnaca, Cyprus and then to Amman, AFP reported. citing well-informed sources. AFP cited good sources as saying that France is preparing to expel about 30 more Iraqi nationals and citizens of other Middle East countries thought to present a danger to the public. Belgium, Britain, Canada, Greece and Italy have expelled Iraqi nationals judged to be national security threats in the past few days, following the outbreak of war in the Gulf. On Sept. 21, France expelled 11 Iraqi diplomats and about 30 other Iraqis, including military trainees, after Iraqi troops in Kuwait violated the residence of the French ambassador.

Water levels increased

AMMAN (Petra) — Water levels in several dams, particularly in the eastern parts of the country, have increased. The level has also increased at King Talal Dam, according to a spokesman for the Ministry of Water and Irrigation. King Talal Dam was receiving six and a half cubic metres per minute. Dams in the eastern parts of the country are now full of water, following last week's rainfall.

Queen Alia Int. Airport..... 08-53200

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in fils per kg.	
Apple	500 / 450
Banana	500 / 450
Banana (Mukammari)	450 / 400
Beans	500 / 400
Carrot	100 / 80
Cabbage	250 / 200
Corn	220 / 180
Cucumber (large)	200 / 150
Cucumber (small)	200 / 150
Dates	500 / 400
Eggplant	200 / 150
Garlic	1700 / 1500
Lemon	300 / 250
Mallow	180 / 120
Marrow (large)	150 / 100
Marrow (small)	200 / 150
Onion (dry)	280 / 220
Onion (green)	150 / 100
Okra	600 / 500
Pepper (red)	420 / 350
Pepper (sweet)	220 / 160
Potato	150 / 120
Radish	150 / 100
Sage	400 / 300
Spanish Tomato	150 / 100
Tomatoes	170 / 150

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 773111-19

PROGRAMME ONE

15:30 Koran

15:40 Programme review

15:45 Children programmes

15:50 News Summary

15:55 Local programme

15:56 Programme review

16:00 Arabic series

16:05 Programme review

16:10 Local programme

16:15 News summary in Arabic

16:20 News in English

16:25 Columbo

16:30 News in Arabic

16:35 Children's programmes

16:40 Documentary

16:45 News in French

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Palestinian officials urge boycott of allied ships and aircraft

AMMAN (J.T.) — Palestinian officials living in Jordan Monday voiced their absolute support for Iraq in the face of American aggression and landed Jordan's brand with regard to the current situation in the Gulf.

In a statement addressed to parliaments of Arab and Islamic countries, these personalities called for backing Iraq's just cause and for denouncing those countries taking part in the aggression on the Iraqi people.

The statement, which was signed by the speaker of the Palestine National Council,

members of the PLO's executive committee, Palestine ambassador in Jordan and several members of the central committee of Fatah, urged Arab workers to boycott American ships and aircraft and to stop work at oil installations pumping crude to American ships and aircraft. The statement also urged workers to deal in a similar manner with other countries considered hostile to the Arab Nation for their involvement in the aggression on Iraq.

The statement urged Arab and Islamic governments to ex-

tend speedy help to Iraq and urged the masses to exert pressure on their governments which support Washington's aggression to change their position.

The statement condemned the Turkish government's position towards the crisis and Ankara's permission to NATO forces to use Turkish airbases to launch raids on Iraq.

The statement paid tribute to the government and people of Iran for their support of the Iraqi people and demanded quick Islamic moves to end the aggression on Iraq.

The statement urged Arab and Islamic governments to ex-

Abdul Nasser sees Gulf war as link in chain against Islam

By Caroline Faraj
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The American aggression on Iraq can be described as a war of genocide being committed against the Arab people, their steadfastness and independence and it is a continuation of the numerous massacres committed by the Zionists at Deir Yassin, Jerusalem and other parts of Palestine according to Dr. Khaled Abdul Nasser, son of the late Egyptian President Jamal Abdul Nasser.

The West is clearly set to stem the expansion of Islam, and the world Zionism is helping out, by striking at Iraq with all forms of weapons as a first step, Khaled Abdul Nasser said in a statement to the Al Ra'i and the Jordan Times.

The American-led coalition he added, is now waging a war of genocide against the Iraqi people under the pretext of liberating Kuwait and the current American air raids can be no means be considered as representing the spirit of the international legitimacy or the will of the international community.

Khaled Abdul Nasser, who is now employed as a professor of engineering at Cairo University, said the ongoing war of genocide

on Iraq was being waged under the pretext of implementing international legitimacy but in fact it was also a war designed to achieve interests of colonial powers, most importantly oil.

The American-led coalition, he said, was trying hard to break the Arab Nation's will and humiliate the Islamic nations to force them to succumb to the will of the forces of evil and the whims and desires of world Zionism.

Abdul Nasser, who is now facing a trial in Cairo for alleged anti-regime activities in Egypt, said it was most astonishing to hear some Arab states speaking on behalf of Israel and urging it not to get involved in the war that these can be no splits within the coalition arrayed against Iraq.

"I cannot imagine any honourable Arab person who does not condemn the ongoing aggression on Iraq," Abdul Nasser added.

He stressed that people can never be obliterated through aggression as long as their will to resist persists and their faith in God was solid.

The Arabs, he added, have no alternative but to remain steadfast like the Palestinian people who are confronting all forms of atrocities with growing determination. Iraq, he stressed is

now, waging war in defence of the whole Arab Nation and Arab future and for this it deserves all support and assistance.

Meanwhile, a major Muslim fundamentalist group, one of the largest opposition bodies in Egypt, urged President Hosni Mubarak Sunday to quit the anti-Iraq coalition.

It condemned "aggression against the Iraqi people" by the U.S.-led multinational force, in which Egypt has more than 38,500 troops.

In a press statement, the banned but tolerated Muslim Brotherhood said Egyptian soldiers should leave the alliance now that no danger exists of Iraqi "aggression."

"We call on the president to pull our forces out of the Gulf, especially after the disappearance of all so-called possibilities of an Iraqi attack on (Gulf) countries," the statement said.

Actually, it added, the countries where Egyptian troops are based "have become bases for military forces attacking the Iraqi people."

In its statement, the Muslim Brotherhood said it had condemned Iraq's invasion of Kuwait since it occurred on Aug. 2. Nevertheless, it said, the coalition's attack on Iraq, which began Thursday, was unjustified.

Arabiyat asks China, N. Korea to help stop Gulf war

Arabiyat asks China, N. Korea to help stop Gulf war

AMMAN (J.T.) — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament, Abdul Latif Arabiyat, Monday sent a cable to the speaker of the Chinese People's Assembly, appealing for support for the Iraqi people who are facing an aggression by the American-led coalition.

The United States and its allies are trying to devastate an Arab country with their modern weapons, killing innocent people and destroying social, economic and scientific centres in violation of all international principles and laws, said Arabiyat in his cable.

We call on you to help stop the aggression immediately and solve the crisis by peaceful means and negotiations, Arabiyat added.

In another cable to the speaker of North Korean parliament, Arabiyat said that the U.N. Security Council resolutions against Iraq were unjust and in violation of all humanitarian principles and laws.

He appealed to North Korea to support the Iraqi people in the face of this aggression and help initiate negotiations for peace.

In both cables, the Speaker of the Lower House said that the NATO alliance is now launching a genocide war on the innocent people of Iraq who are in need of help to fend off this danger.

Jordan, he said, recognises the humanitarian roles played by the Chinese and North Korean people over the years and their keenness on maintaining world security and stability.

He urged the two countries to contribute towards the solution of all the Middle Eastern problems through negotiations and in a just, equitable and peaceful manner.

Arabiyat had earlier sent a cable to His Holiness Pope John Paul II also inviting him to lead efforts designed to attain world peace and security.

Deputies deplore attack on Iraqi holy sites

Tamimi declares jihad on U.S., allies

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Amman-based Islamic Jihad Monday announced a holy war against the interests of 29 countries involved in the American-led coalition against Iraq.

The head of the group, Islamic Jihad group had earlier claimed responsibility for attacks in Egypt, the last of which was the attack near the Egyptian-Israeli border.

In another development, the Arab Labour Organisation (ALO) Monday issued an appeal to the Arab workers to confront and foil the aggression on Iraq and the Arab Nation.

Deputy chairman of the ALO's board of directors, Khalil Abu Khoura, called in a statement on all workers movements in the Non-Aligned Movement countries to confront and abort the American-led aggression on Iraq.

Israel, he said, is included in this holy war which entails launching suicidal attacks on their interests, Sheikh Tamimi said in his statement. "In the coming few days, my group will begin painful blows to the Western coalition arrayed against Iraq, and we will not spare any target within our reach," Sheikh Tamimi warned.

In addition to Israel and the Western nations, the order includes Arab and Islamic countries aligned behind the United States.

Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Syria will be targets of the group's coming operations, Sheikh Tamimi asserted.

He said that he took the decision soon after he heard Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's call

on the Muslims of the world to declare holy war.

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said in a statement.

They described the aggression as a war against Islam, the Muslims and the Islamic civilisation as a whole.

They appealed to the Arab rulers to support Iraq and to revenge this disgraceful aggression.

Deputy Atef Al Boush, deputy speaker at the Lower House of Parliament and official spokesman of the independent Islamic Bloc, Sunday issued a statement denouncing the aggression.

He said the U.S. and its allies claimed that their goal was to defend Saudi Arabia and to liberate Kuwait in order to undermine the Arab stand.

"Those Arabs who believed America's claim and sided with it against Iraq did not realise that by attacking Iraq they would only serve Israel's interests," Boush said.

Boush called on those Arab leaders to alter their stand and to support Iraq.

He criticised statements by U.S. and other Western diplomats who advocated a new world order for the region.

"They seek a new order in the region to serve their interests for a period of time that will last for

at least one century. That means Israel will remain in the region for another century," he said.

He added that this new order means that the Arabs will only be allowed to develop scientifically and militarily to the limit that Israel and the U.S. would allow.

Deputy Ahmad Oweidi Al Abbadi also issued a statement in which he said "the Israeli-American forces attack on the holy sites in Al Najaf and Karbala show that the attackers are disrespectful for Islam and the Muslims."

Abbadi called on the Iranian people, parliament and government to take revenge for this aggression and called on the Turkish people to deny the U.S. the use of its territory to launch attacks on Iraqi Muslims.

Deputies Mansour Murad and Fahmi Kawar also issued a joint statement condemning the aggression and voicing their confidence in Iraq's capabilities.

Another statement was issued Saturday by the Jordanian Bar Association said the battle Iraq is fighting against the U.S. and its allies is the Arab Nation's battle.

"They seek a new order in the region to serve their interests for a period of time that will last for

Aqaba transport firm mobilises extra potential

AMMAN (J.T.) — In view of the increased numbers of evacuees converging on Aqaba from Iraq following the outbreak of war, the port authorities and the Arab Maritime Bridge Company taking measures to ensure further maritime trips by ferry boats commuting between Aqaba and the Suez port of Nweisbeh.

Sabri Kafe, company director, said that 5,750 people and 150 vehicles arriving at the sea port in the past five days of conflict have already made the trip home but many others are still trying to leave.

Among the measures taken so far, he said, was the hiring of an additional ferry boat with a capacity of 1,500 passengers and 80 vehicles, which is to be put into use along the maritime route, raising to three the number of ferries being used to carry passengers and their cars and belongings.

Kafe said that the two ferries being used at present were Sarai and Mansoura; and with the addition of the new ferry boat, the total daily capacity of transport between the two ports will be increased to 6,000 passengers and

ADU sets up pan-Arab emergency health team

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Amman-based Arab Doctors Union (ADU) Monday announced the birth of a special pan-Arab emergency health committee to support Iraq in the face of the ongoing aggression.

The committee is charged with recruiting and dispatching medical and health teams from various Arab countries to go to Iraq and undertake the treatment of war victims, and also to organise campaigns to collect donations of medicines, medical equipment and blood, according to ADU President Hassan Kheire.

Kheire told a press conference here that the committee has already received initial contributions from popular organisations enabling it to embark on its humanitarian mission.

The committee has already sent the first medical team to Iraq and two more medical teams would be arriving here from Tunis and Algiers soon en route to Baghdad, Kheire said.

This emergency committee, Kheire pointed out, would be in charge of receiving Arab medical teams and facilitating their arrival in Baghdad where their work would be conducted in coordination with the Iraqi health ministry and the Iraqi Red Crescent Society.

For its part, the health ministry of Jordan together with the Jordan National Red Crescent Society (JNRC) have already voiced

FOCUS

(Continued from page 1)

One of them said about 400 Iraqi airplanes were hidden in similar bunkers in the mountains of northeastern Iraq.

He said chemical weapons plants and a medium-size nuclear reactor were "dismantled and concealed in bunkers built specifically for such an event in 1984."

The official said eight-to-12 metre deep underground shelters in Kuwait and southern Iraq accommodated 400,000 Iraqi troops, their arms and supplies.

U.S. President George Bush is reported to have endorsed a plan to send allied ground forces on a sweeping flanking move around Iraqi troops in Kuwait and southern Iraq if Iraq does not crack under aerial bombardment.

The official Iranian news agency reported sustained attacks on the southern city of Basra, location of the military headquarters governing operations in Kuwait.

The Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) said the city

was attacked by three different waves of bombers Sunday afternoon.

But Iraq appeared undaunted in its official pronouncements. It said Monday that it had won the first round in the "mother of battles," and would achieve victory.

"(U.S. President George) Bush's evil dreams have been shattered and scattered in the air together with the wreck of his aircraft and missiles," said Iraqi radio.

"Bush's wager on a swift and decisive battle was shattered together with his black dreams."

Iraq's embassy in Tokyo issued a statement which said the Vietnam war will "appear a picnic in comparison with what is in store for them (the United States) in this war."

And Ambassador Rashid Al Rifai warned that the United States should prepare itself for something "more surprising," than the missiles Iraq has already fired at Israel and Saudi Arabia, according to Kyodo.

He added that the district was divided into 22 civil defence

areas, in each of which a volunteer doctor and individual volunteers would serve in case of an emergency.

On the other hand, a parliamentary delegation comprising deputies Sultan Al Edwan, Samir Qawwar and Awni Al Bashir Sunday toured several areas in South Shmeis and Deir Alla districts where they inspected food supplies centres and the electric, energy and water situation in the region. The deputies stressed the role of citizens in developing the agricultural sector and called them to increase their production to the highest level possible in the light of the situation prevailing in the region.

Maliki stressed the firmness of the Iraqi stand in facing the American-Atlantic aggression against the Arab Nation and praised Iraq's high morale despite the brutal attacks against the civilians.

He also refuted the American allegations that will be short and stressed Iraq's ability to stand up to the imperialist aggression against the Arab Nation.

In a press conference held in Amman Sunday, Maliki said

RSS draws study on development of central Salt

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Royal Scientific Society (RSS), commissioned by Salt Development Corporation, has recently completed a study project aiming at preparing an implementation plan for the development of the central business district of the city of Salt.

The project includes a survey of buildings with architectural heritage in the old part of the city, a study of the commercial area from the socio-economic aspect and a review of the laws and regulations governing the preservation of buildings with architectural heritage.

The study defines means to preserve these buildings, classify them according to their historical significance, and restore them as sites of touristic attraction.

It was carried out by a team of RSS architects, civil engineers, economic researchers, as well as Jordanian legal consultants and British experts.

The study was financed by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

The study, to be issued in early 1991, consists of three parts. The first part provides a general outlook on Salt with

regard to architectural, urban, economic and housing aspects, as well as recommendations for the development of the central part of the city.

The second part deals with the plan to be adopted to renovate central Salt, and details some proposed projects to establish a heritage centre in one of the old buildings, and to reuse one of the complexes as a small hotel and restaurant to provide touristic services.

It further deals with developing the old market and improving the residential areas. This part also discusses restoration techniques for the renovation and maintenance of old buildings.

The third part contains all surveys, researches, and background materials on which the plan is based.

An international workshop will be held at a later time, and will be attended by various local and foreign institutions and organisations concerned with the restoration and revival of architectural heritage so as to discuss the project and exchange expertise and ideas concerning its implementation.

Maliki's visit to Jordan was part of a tour to many of the Arab and world countries in order to establish extensive contacts with world jurist organisations with regard to the American-led aggression against Iraq.

Maliki also praised the role of the Jordanian media played in the transposition of information in a truthful and credible manner.

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Gulf War

JORDAN TIMES, TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1991 5

WHEN an ailing President Roosevelt met with an ailing King Ibn Saud, ruler of Saudi Arabia, at the end of World War II, gifts were exchanged. The president received jewels, ornate gold ceremonial daggers, and such; the king got an airplane from the American government, complete with one year's loan of a TWA crew. But what he most wanted was a wheelchair just like Roosevelt's. Chairs of kind were then a novelty in the feudal desert kingdom, and chairs with wheels — as soon as the aged monarch possessed the only one in his land — became rapidly perceived as status symbols. robes billowing behind him, Ibn Saud took great delight in caroming up and down the runways of the world's largest airport, built by the US Army Corps of Engineers at Dhahran, designed to serve the colossal complex of construction zones for oil wells, refineries, pipelines, and massive tanker wharves. But it was really political mileage Ibn Saud was trying to chalk up in his wheelchair.

Besides oil — then still newly discovered and a recent potential target for the Nazi's desert armies — the two leaders discussed another issue on board the USN Destroyer Quincy. Roosevelt explained what had been happening to European Jewry during Hitler's regime, ending his account of the atrocities by saying "the allies wanted to create a Jewish state in Palestine so the Jews need never fear such persecution would happen again. King Ibn Saud listened patiently, and was by all accounts appropriately saddened by what he heard. Then he replied that among his people, if such an abomination occurred, the victims would be granted the best possessions of those who had oppressed them. Give the Jews Germany, Ibn Saud suggested, gravely serious. Why make Palestine pay for the crimes of others?

The two old men liked and respected each other, but the tribal monarch had no understanding of modern American politics. He took Roosevelt's reassurances regarding the issues under discussion as the solemn word of man who spoke for his country. Before long, however, that man was dead and Harry S. Truman became president. Roosevelt had no right to make the promises he'd made to Ibn Saud, it's true, but Truman, gearing up for his 1947 election campaign, still vacillated between his support for a Jewish state in Palestine, on one hand, and besieged by the oil lobby and the new Defense Department, as well as the State Department — his opinion of honouring Roosevelt's commitment to the Saudis on the other.

Meanwhile, Palestine had descended into rampaging chaos. Muslim militia sniped from minarets; attacked British convoys and the strongholds of European refugees. Many of these refugees had no desire to survive one holocaust only to perish in another. The Jewish European bomb squads — especially those personally directed by a terrorist leader named Mea Shearim Begin — swiftly gained notoriety for their ability to manufacture hideously lethal bombs from virtually any material available. Large metal milk cans were a favourite. Packed with explosives and detonated in teeming bazaars, these devices blasted jagged shrapnel out like flying chain saws into crowds of Muslim women and children, scattering severed legs, heads and torsos for hundreds of metres.

Also that same year, across the Atlantic, the General Assembly of the United Nations met in somewhat sepulchral temporary quarters to hear the final report of the U.S. Special Commission on Palestine. "The claims to Palestine of the Arabs and Jews," the commission noted, "... are irreconcilable ... The basic conflict in Palestine is a clash between two intense nationalisms ... Jewish immigration is the central issue in Palestine today and is the one factor, above all others, that rules out the necessary cooperation between the Arab and Jewish communities in a

Linkage: From wheelchairs to Awacs, a background to Armageddon

By Paul William Roberts

single state." The serpent, fully formed, could even then be seen in its egg.

Yet Truman's administration had jumped off the fence, cracking up its advocacy of the Zionist cause. Presidential papers from the period describe "high pressure being exerted by Jewish agencies. There have been indications of bribes and threats by these groups. In the case of Liberia, certain groups have informed the Liberian delegation that if they do not go along, the (U.S.-Soviet) aid pact with Liberia will be cancelled." (Quoted in Robert J. Donovan, Conflict and Crisis: The Presidency of Harry S. Truman, 1945-1949; New York: Norton, 1977; p. 330.)

At Lake Success on Long Island, in November 1947, the 57 nations then made up the United Nations held a final vote on the question of who should ultimately control Palestine. Minor and client states found themselves under intense pressure to back Truman and the Zionists. Even France wasn't certain what message to send its Islamic colonies until it was made clear that the chances of further aid from Washington might be affected by its vote.

After the ballots had been cast and counted, 33 nations favoured the Jewish European state, 13 opposed it. There were 10 abstentions, and one voter was absent. Needing a two-third vote, the Zionists thus won by a mere one-vote margin. In true British-Colonial-twilight fashion, Palestine would be chopped in half — Europeans here, native inhabitants there.

When the result was announced, three Muslim delegations — Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Iraq, Yemen, Syria and Lebanon — silently rose and left the assembly. Only King Faisal — Ibn Saud's successor to the Arabian throne — gave a statement on the U.N. vote. Through a translator, he delivered just two terse sentences. Though couched in traditional Arabic courtesy and diplomatic jargon, what he was saying was still clear enough: One day I'll get even for this.

The U.S.A. of course, went on to develop and nurture its "special relationship" with Israel; the Jewish-Israeli lobby in Washington rapidly grew in a strength that many viewed as undermining the democratic process itself; a blind eye was turned to Israel's increasingly harsh treatment of Palestinians; and the Arab world came to feel increasingly marginalized at the hands of the West. In 1948, the Arab League was formed, ostensibly from fear of Israeli expansionism. In 1952, Nasser threw off the shackles of colonialism for ever, giving Egypt back to the Egyptians after more than 2,000 years of foreign domination. The shock waves were felt all over the Middle East and North Africa as the whole Arab World became obsessed with ridging itself of the last vestiges of colonialism and all its traps, making Nasser their Caliph or symbolic leader. The focus of this struggle came to rest increasingly on Israel, which, as is rarely pointed out, represented and still represents nothing so much as a European colony to Arab eyes, an anachronistic, island in a hostile sea of Islamic nationalism. Anti-Semitism is, of course, a meaningless term in Arabic; it wasn't Jews that the Arabs feared and despised — it was Europeans. And the Israelis began to behave more like 19th century colonists than inhabitants of a tiny Middle Eastern state.

Islamic fundamentalism, which had begun as a reaction to the cultural threat of 19th century colonialism, also flourished again in

the face of American neo-imperialism. The Wahabbiite Saudis had been the original fundamentalists — converted some hundred years ago by a charismatic Calvin-like Muslim reformer — and now, as guardians of the holy cities of Mecca and Medina, they began to resent increasingly the appropriation of the third holiest Islamic site — Jerusalem. The arbitrary territorial divisions drawn up by the British in the heady but cunning days of empire were beginning to fray at the edges as they were in India and elsewhere. Divide and rule had been both the centre to and exit from empire.

The Americans had yet to apply the technique, but they were learning fast as they became the only nation ever to acquire an empire by invitation.

Only one factor prevented the European Israelis and the parvenu Americans from becoming masters of the Middle East — oil.

In 1956, America produced 48 per cent of all the free world's oil. In 1969, it produced less than 26 per cent. Demand for the black gold grew exponentially throughout the western industrial nations throughout the sixties. It was an addiction whose consequences never seem to have occurred to those enslaved by it — though to the Texan oil barons, for example, the profit potential in this burgeoning horde of addicts became very real indeed. It also became increasingly tricky. After the assassination of John F. Kennedy, Texas oilmen have never been far from the reins of power in Washington.

After a stunning victory in the 1967, the Israelis emerged more potent than ever. Not only did they now control Muslim Jerusalem, they embarked on the gradual process of transforming the ancient city into their national capital, seizing Arab homes, using state police to control access to Islamic shrines. Flushed with power and newfound pride, Israel also set about creating a nuclear arsenal that would guarantee her continued supremacy in the whole Middle East. And with this, talk of "Eretz Israel" — the four thousand year old fantasy of a land stretching from the Euphrates to the Red Sea — began in earnest. Despite a United Nations resolution demanding a return to the original borders, it was clear Israel had no intention of giving up the occupied Arab territories — let alone the third most sacred Islamic city, now totally under Israeli control. All the while, of course, American aid, money from Jews around the world, and U.S. high-tech weaponry poured in to encourage this arrogance and its further expansionist dreams.

Twenty years ago, to a young army officer like Saddam Hussein in Iraq, all this looked much like yet another phase of Western colonialism; and to an old tribal chieftain like King Faisal Ibn Abdul Aziz Al Saud, it looked more like a reprise of the Crusades.

On Oct. 17, 1973, eleven days into another Arab-Israeli war, the aged king stood on the sidewalk in front of a conference centre in Kuwait, drew an ornate sword from its scabbard and, raising the gleaming weapon in a fierce blue sky, announced that he intended to hold the people of America responsible for Israel's continued occupation of Jerusalem. It had been decided, he proclaimed, to "unsheathe the sword of oil."

Thus began a debilitating oil embargo that sent Western economies into a tailspin and had Henry Kissinger flitting around the world in search of diplomatic support to find a resolution to this potentially disastrous problem. The "sword of oil" hung more like the sword of Damocles over the head of indust-

rial capitalism. Drastic promises were made to the Arabs and even greater concessions were scheduled for discussion. But something else was also happening that hectic October.

The 1973 war was not remotely like its '57 predecessor. The Arabs were better trained, better equipped, and strategically more sophisticated by far. Egyptian Chief of Staff Major General Saad Al Shazly recorded that "... in 24 hours we had put across the (Suez) canal 100,000 men, 1,020 tanks, and 13,500 vehicles — the largest first day crossing in military history." In his memoirs, Richard Nixon, "was stunned by the failure of Israeli intelligence ..." By the third day, Israel had lost 1,000 men — compared to less than 700 in the whole '57 war — and was close to losing a third of its tank force.

Reporting to Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir, Defence Minister Moshe Dayan said he felt it was time to discuss conditions for a surrender. Golda Meir was in tears, announcing she would rather commit suicide than surrender. She then ordered preparations for a nuclear Masada, an ultimate holocaust that would destroy the entire Middle East, its oil, its holy cities, everything. According to Time magazine, "Israel's 13 (atomic) bombs were hastily assembled."

By the terms of a treaty they'd signed, the Soviets agreed to supply Egypt with nuclear weapons to defend itself, and a ship set off from the Black Sea port of Odessa through the Bosphorus Straits, heading for Alexandria with an escort of nuclear submarines and its cargo of atomic warheads that could be attached to the long-range Scud missiles already based in Egypt.

Having just promised the Saudis it would no longer supply Israel with advanced war machinery, Washington faced a difficult decision. Both Israeli and Soviet nuclear arsenals had been detected by sensors in the ultra-high-tech U.S. Blackbird spy plane. In order to avert Armageddon, the Americans dispatched a non-stop three day sky train of sophisticated weaponry to Israel. By October 24, the Israelis had all but vanquished the Egyptians and only Soviet Premier Brezhnev's call for an immediate ceasefire prevented President Anwar Sadat from unleashing his newly-acquired nuclear missiles. It was that close.

Israel's intentions, however, had always been clear. Referring to the man who was Israeli defence minister in 1973, former Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett wrote in his diary back in 1956. "Dayan's words are clear ... (Israel) must calculate its steps narrowly and live by the sword. It must see the sword as the main and only instrument with which to keep its morale high. And above all, let us hope for a new war with the Arab countries, so that we may finally find our space." (Diary reprints excerpts: Livia Rokach, Israel's Sacred Terrorism; Belmont, Mass.; Association of Arab-American University Graduates; 1980.)

But for Israel, the 1973 war was to be a pyrrhic victory. Exactly eight years later, on October 26, 1981, the Jewish-Israeli lobby in Washington was stunned to find the U.S. Senate voting 52-48 — in favour of selling Saudi Arabia the most advanced piece of war machinery it had for sale. The AWACS — Airborne Warning and Control Systems — could track 600 different targets in the air, on land or across water simultaneously, and could identify and target for destruction 240 objects simul-

taneously. In combination with the state-of-the-art F-15 Eagle fighter jet, the AWACS virtually reduced warfare to a massive video game — and an easy one at that. Israel will probably not be winning any more wars against the Arabs if the Arab in question includes Saudis. What caused such a drastic shift in policy from Washington?

The answer is not so simple as oil, yet, considering the British role model being followed — divide and rule — it's not so complex either. It also certainly explains the current crisis, with its curious so-called "coalition" of Arab states and sundry interested nations aligned against Iraq after Saddam Hussein's adventure in Kuwait.

Between 1973 and 1981, events in the Middle East came fast and furious. Indeed, the whole area became synonymous with the term "crisis" — just as the word "Muslim" virtually became hyphenated to "fanatic." But, from Libya to Iran, each successive "crisis" linked itself to Israel's occupation of Jerusalem and the whole Palestinian "problem." After the Iranians ousted the feudal despot who had been America's best friend in the area, founding an Islamic state to be run on strict fundamentalist lines, Iraq was encouraged to embark on a long, bloody, senseless and inconclusive war with Iran that was part punishment for seizing American hostages and part deliberate attempt to defang both countries involved — divide and weaken. Both sides were being supplied with American arms, directly and indirectly. It wasn't the first time Iraq had been targeted for a spot of weakening either. The growing strength of the Iraqi armed forces had worried the shah of Iran — well-equipped by American technology though he was — and a covert agreement to stir up the age-old territorial claim of the Kurds emerged as the simplest solution at that time. The CIA supplied the Kurds with enough armaments to keep the Iraqi forces busy — though not enough to actually win anything. George Bush happened to run the CIA in those days, although one likes to presume it wasn't his intention that Iraq try out chemical weapons on the Kurds rather than just spend years shooting at them. The Kurdish revolt stopped as abruptly after the poisonous gas started falling as the war in the Pacific did after President Truman tripped out his new toys on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Iraq and Iran fought more conveniently, though a generation of young men from both nations perished over the years the conflict lasted. One incident during the war did, however, seem somewhat uncharacteristic. On Sept. 30, 1980, two Phantom jets of the kind America had supplied to both Israel and Iran attacked the newly-completed nuclear reactor in Bagdad. Eye-witnesses claimed the planes bore Iranian markings, but Iran, which had been claiming credit for any and every attack in the lower war-zone, denied any of its planes had been near the reactor. Damage to the plant, however, was slight, and the reactor was in operation after three months.

In April 1981, a group of "unidentified men" were caught attempting to break into the reactor compound. Iraqi officials have never released any more details of this incident. But in June that year, according to the London Sunday Times, Israeli agents disguised as French nuclear technicians managed to penetrate the subterranean area of the vast reactor complex, plant explosives and leave undetected. A little later six Israeli

F-15s and eight F-16s roared over Baghdad, dumping waves of bombs on the reactor, demolishing the upper level. The explosives planted in the underground labyrinth completed the utter destruction of the reactor. For good measure, the Israelis also dropped a number of delayed-action devices, designed to lie in the rubble and explode the moment anyone touched them.

The answer is not so simple as oil, yet, considering the British role model being followed — divide and rule — it's not so complex either. It also certainly explains the current crisis, with its curious so-called "coalition" of Arab states and sundry interested nations aligned against Iraq after Saddam Hussein's adventure in Kuwait.

In October of that same year, the Saudis received their AWACS. If the Israelis and Egyptians were willing to devastate the oil fields with atomic weapons, the Saudis were not. Oil was the sole source of their power and wealth, and in this they had much in common with the Western industrial nations. Throughout the seventies, Saudi Princes had been educated in the U.S., while their government put together the lobby group that would compete with the Jewish lobbyists on equal terms. The Reagan administration also had a number of people in it who had close ties to the giant Bechtel Corporation, one of the largest contractors in Saudi Arabia and many other Muslim nations, and a leading proponent of Arab causes for many years. President-elect Reagan's choices for secretary of state were narrowed down to two men: George Shultz and Alexander Haig. Shultz bowed out of the race after publicly disagreeing with a speech in which Reagan pledged continuing support for Israel. A victim of the Jewish lobby and congressmen who relied heavily on Jewish voting blocs, Shultz's position went to Haig, a stridently pro-Israel hawk.

Iraq and Iran fought more conveniently, though a generation of young men from both nations perished over the years the conflict lasted. One incident during the war did, however, seem somewhat uncharacteristic. On Sept. 30, 1980, two Phantom jets of the kind America had supplied to both Israel and Iran attacked the newly-completed nuclear reactor in Bagdad. Eye-witnesses claimed the planes bore Iranian markings, but Iran, which had been claiming credit for any and every attack in the lower war-zone, denied any of its planes had been near the reactor. Damage to the plant, however, was slight, and the reactor was in operation after three months.

Routine maintenance was immediately prompted from vice-president to president of Bechtel. Reagan's secretary of defence was Caspar Weinberger, who had previously worked under Shultz as chief counsel of Bechtel. When Alexander Haig's flagflying support of Israel led first to the bombing of the Iraqi reactor, annexing Syria's Golan Heights, bombing and strafing densely populated Palestinian refugee camps right across southern Lebanon, and then on to Menachem Begin's full-scale invasion of Lebanon and siege of Beirut in June 1982, Reagan dispatched not his secretary of state to the Middle East — as Begin had requested — but Philip Habib, a retired official from the State Department who had been employed by Bechtel since 1978. Haig soon billed himself as "Israel's only friend in Washington" and swiftly found himself at odds with virtually every other Reagan policy-maker. Behind his back, secret meetings between the Saudi ambassador

and National Security Advisor Clark were held, one meeting even including Nancy Reagan and the Saudi ambassador's wife. While Haig was openly supporting the Israeli siege, his president's wife found herself deeply shocked by accounts of Israeli atrocities against old people, women and children. Before long, Reagan called Haig into the Oval Office and informed him his resignation had been accepted. Since Haig had not submitted a resignation, we can assume he was fired. George Shultz, president of Bechtel, was immediately named as the new secretary of state.

During his confirmation hearings before Congress, Shultz pointed that "... the crisis in Lebanon makes painfully and totally clear a central reality of the Middle East: 'the legitimate needs and problems of the Palestinian people must be addressed and resolved — urgently and in all their dimensions. ... A central reality of the Middle East.' Within twenty-four hours, a full Senate confirmed Shultz by unanimous vote.

Now, the White House is occupied by a Texan deeply connected to oil men, oil interests, and the CIA — all natural allies of the Saudis, all concerned with economic expediency rather than human rights.

When I interviewed Boutros Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, last May, he described the Arab World as an archipelago, islands separated by an ocean of sand. He'd written a book on Arab disputes some years ago, counting 22 since 1948, but was quick to point out how briefly most of them tended to last. Egypt had just repaired its own rift — caused by the Sadat-Begin peace treaty — and was attempting to resume its old role as Arab leader. But President Mubarak was no Nasser, and times had changed. On the streets of Cairo people talked increasingly of Saddam Hussein as that leader — because to lead the Arab World you had to stand up to Israel and Saddam seemed poised to do just that. "You must remember," Boutros-Ghali said, "that Israel has already attacked Iraq." A strong rumour was also going around Egyptian political circles that Iraq now possessed a nuclear weapon. It was no coincidence that the Arab summit was about to be held in Bagdad. Two months before he invaded Kuwait — those who fight for their beliefs have always eventually overcome those whose motivations are merely greed and self-interest. This business of failing to learn the lessons of history and thus being doomed to repeat them is becoming tedious; and the Crusades always struck me as one of the dullest and most ignoble episodes in my history text book.

than just a holy war, it is almost a celestial command that takes precedence over all else in a Muslim's life. The jihad Saddam has declared is the same one announced by King Faisal in Kuwait 18 years ago. Whatever the result of the current crisis, that jihad still stands, linking all Middle Eastern politics to the liberation of Jerusalem and the increasingly tragic and desperate needs of the Palestinian people. The Saudi rulers, in calling Americans to protect them — and therefore the holy cities they are supposed to protect themselves — are walking a precarious path between greed and religious duty. In the eyes of many ordinary Muslims they have lost the right to rule in struggling to retain the right to be rich. Poor Arabs — many of whom have worked for slave wages in Kuwait and Saudi — generally despise the rulers of those countries for their greed, indolence, and reluctance to share their wealth with their brother Muslims. Israel and America are blamed for their corrupting influence. No result in the current crisis will benefit either country or the Saudi. The genie is out of the bottle.

If George Shultz and the U.S. Senate could agree that the Palestinian problem is the "central reality in the Middle East," and if even Israel's David Levy can admit there is a "psychological linkage" now between Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait and the Palestinian question, why does George Bush, the man who set up the Kurds to be slaughtered, refuse to acknowledge any linkage whatsoever? Iraqi Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz did bring something to the negotiating table in Geneva on Jan. 9 — an agreement to withdraw from Kuwait if America promised to stage a peace conference to examine all Middle Eastern problems. He also expressed Iraq's willingness to participate in a total ban on all weapons of mass destruction in the area. Secretary of State James Baker brought only a threatening letter. It was Israel that very nearly wiped out the entire Middle East in 1973, attacked Iraq in 1981, and invaded Lebanon in 1982 — besides ignoring two U.N. resolutions to return the occupied Arab territories, including the sacred Islamic sites in Jerusalem. While Arabs do not approve of Iraq's annexation of Kuwait, the dead hardly merits comparison to Israel's hostile adventures.

A deadly game of double standards is most certainly being played, and played at the expense of poor Arab nations that see, in President Mubarak's words, a "new iron curtain coming down between the North and the South." As this brief glimpse of the historical realities behind the current situation shows, I hope, the move towards independence from the West, with its centuries of heartless exploitation of weaker nations, is an Arab juggernaut that cannot be halted for long. The international plutocrats that make up George Bush's "new world order" seem unable to be read the writing-on the wall. Those who fight for their beliefs have always eventually overcome those whose motivations are merely greed and self-interest. This business of failing to learn the lessons of history and thus being doomed to repeat them is becoming tedious; and the Crusades always struck me as one of the dullest and most ignoble episodes in my history text book.

Paul William Roberts has just completed a book on Egypt to be published by Random House. He is now in Jordan and Iraq covering the current crisis.

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Edberg just survives, Wilander knocked out of Australian Open

MELBOURNE, Australia (AP) — When you have power, finesse and confidence of Stefan Edberg, you can beat even the biggest hitters and avoid beating yourself. The top seed needed every little touch Monday — and overcame a little tightness in the throat — to beat Jim Courier at the Australian Open.

The two-time champion reached the quarterfinals for the seventh consecutive year with a 4-6, 6-0, 6-7, 6-2 victory in a come-from-behind that sometimes more resembled a shoot-out than a tennis match.

Both these guys are slammers, with Courier perhaps the hardest hitter in the game. But Edberg, last year's runner-up here and champion at Wimbledon, had more to his game when it counted to oust the 16th-seed. His win came despite mammoth errors on the final points of Courier's two winning sets.

"I think I'm a much better tennis player than I was a few years ago and playing in a fifth set is a matter of experience," Edberg said. "Today I was able to bring out that advantage in the fifth set. It is a matter of confidence."

Edberg raised his five-set record to 18-10. Courier now is 1-5, with the only victory a 7-6, 3-6, 2-6, 6-0, 7-5 win over Edberg in the final of the 1989 Swiss Indoors.

Meanwhile, defending champion Ivan Lendl breezed into the quarterfinals for the sixth year in a row.

The third seed took command, winning seven games in a row at the end of the first set and the beginning of the second, losing just seven points in that span, and beating 13th-seeded American Aaron Krickstein 6-2, 6-2, 6-1.

Edberg will go in Wednes-

day's quarterfinals against Jamie Yzaga of Peru, who eliminated three-time champion Mats Wilander in another five-setter, 7-5, 2-6, 6-1, 6-1, 6-1.

It was the first time in the open era of tennis that a Peruvian player has reached a Grand Slam quarterfinal. Alex Olmeda of Peru won the Australian Open in 1959.

Wilander, now 47th in the world after taking some time off from tennis, made too many errors and Yzaga took advantage with a devastating forehand.

In another fourth-round match between unseeded players, Yugoslavia's Goran Prpic beat Jan Siemerink of the Netherlands 7-6, 6-7, 6-0, 7-6. The match was played on court 1 but just as well could have taken place in a hospital ward.

Prpic has a badly damaged knee and has been told that one wrong move could end his career. He also was suffering with a fever. Siemerink was playing with a sore shoulder that required massaging from the trainer on changeovers.

Prpic meets Lendl next.

The Edberg-Courier match paired two players very much alike in playing style and very different in personal panache.

The top-ranked Swede, who lives in an exclusive section of London, looks cool and calm on court, watched by his glamorous girlfriend, Annette Olsen, in the stands.

Courier, on the other hand, looks like a working-class dude with a blue-collar game. With his baseball cap and beefy, 6-foot-1, 173-pound body, he looks as if he could have just climbed off a tractor. The American was also fined \$2,000 for swearing after a double fault in the opening game of the fourth set.

But put these two on court and most of the differences vanish. The key word is "most," and that enabled Edberg to win. Better touch around the net, the endurance to run until the end and the patience to wait for Courier to overhit or guess wrong was the margin.

Edberg saved four break points in the sixth game of the first set, but his four double-faults of the set gave Courier the break in the 12th game.

Courier returned a booming Edberg serve two points earlier, almost seated on the court, and Edberg — the court wide open — netted the volley for 15-40, then gave them the set.

In the second and third games, about the only thing that Edberg failed to hit for a winner were the droppings from a bird flying over the court. He had the spattering cleaned up, then cleaned out Courier with a big serve-and-volley game that allowed just four points on serve in the second set.

"When he gets his serve in deep, he comes in so quickly that it's hard to do anything with it," Courier said.

Courier's game plan changed from hit it hard to hit it harder in the fourth set, and he tied the match 2-2 when Edberg double-faulted and netted an open-court forehand volley on the last two points.

Bur Edberg quickly broke at 15 for a 1-0 lead in the fifth set and again for 4-1. He wrapped it up when Courier hit a lob long.

Lendl, aiming for a third consecutive Australian title, broke Krickstein's third game for 2-1 and never looked back.

The U.S.-based Czechoslovak all but clinched the victory with a run from 3-2 in the first set to 4-0 in the second. He wracked up point after point with ground-stroke winners and ended four

consecutive service games with aces.

Lendl's game softened a bit after that but Krickstein lacked the game to catch up. He held for 1-1 in the third set before Courier won the last five games.

Who's No. 1?

The computer says Stefan Edberg, the International Tennis Federation (ITF) says Ivan Lendl. A couple of those involved had differing opinions at the Australian Open Monday.

Edberg, no. 1 in the Association of Tennis Professionals' (ATP) rankings, said the ITF's naming of Lendl as the Player of the Year for 1990 left him befuddled.

"I think it's very strange that I'm having my best year of my life in 1990, while Lendl is dropping down to no. 3 in the rankings from no. 1," Edberg said. "It sort of doesn't make sense to me."

Lendl, the defending champion, was picked by an ITF panel for greater consistency through the year. The federation noted that Edberg had been a first-round loser in two Grand Slam events, the French and U.S. Opens. Lendl said he was surprised by the award but wouldn't give it back.

"I don't feel sorry for Stefan," he said. "It's a competition and you never feel sorry for your competitors."

A neutral observer, Jim Courier, gave his vote to Edberg, who beat him in the fourth round.

"He's ranked no. 1, he's no. 1," Courier said. "I can't see how the ITF picked Lendl. Lendl won the Australian and Edberg won Wimbledon. I mean, which one is bigger? You tell me."

SOFIA, Bulgaria (AP) — Amid concern over security and shortages that threatened cancellation or postponement, the European Figure Skating Championships begin this week in the Bulgarian capital.

The championship competition opens Tuesday with the women's original programme followed by the pair's short programme in the evening.

The opening draw is Monday evening.

Bulgaria has been plagued by food and energy shortages. Organisers have said that the competitors will not be hindered. Electricity needs are assured with the addition of two heavy-duty army generators at the skating rinks.

They are closing the gap on the Soviets. After a third at the 1990 Europeans Championships, they jumped over the second-ranked Soviets, Maiia Usova and Aleksandra Zhulin in Halifax, Canada.

It is a unisex routine with both dancers dressed the same as a person looking at all sides of himself.

"We wanted everything to be the same," Paul said. "We want people to be confused completely from beginning to end."

It is another routine choreographed by Christopher Dean who is now Isabelle's fiance.

Dean and partner Jayne Torvill won the world title four times and the Olympic gold medal in 1984. Their "Bolero" is remembered from the 1984 Olympics for its maximum nine perfect marks of 6.0 for artistic impression.

Now Dean works with the Duchesnays and continues to show original choreography and to bring dance innovation to another level.

This year the Duchesnays show their adventurous steps and gestures by presenting just one character on the ice, as if looking into a mirror.

"We also wanted something completely different from the other years," Paul said. "This year the music is slower ... not like last year when it went faster and faster."

"There is always motivation to do something new," Isabelle said.

Last season's "Missing" was a sensation in depicting a struggle for freedom to music of pan flutes and pipes.

The Duchesnays hope to gain the European title with the unusual routine of a person in solitude.

"The idea was to get Isabelle and Paul mixed up so people will not know who's who," said Martin Skotnický, their coach who works with them in Oberstdorf, Germany. "They will have the same hair colour, same makeup, and the same clothes."

The music is a piano piece by George Winston. "The music is my only worry. It is very intellectual and an intellectual programme," Skotnický said.

The fast that Isabelle has trousers on is not going to bother Paul. "What bothers the judges is when the girls have too open costumes, in bad taste and a bit vulgar," Paul said. "In here Isabelle is covered from the neck to the bottom."

The response at an exhibition in Germany at the beginning of January pleased the skaters and the Duchesnays.

European Figure Skating Championships open today

"A coach came up to us and said at one stage he didn't know who was who and that's what we want," Paul said. "We have some problems in synchronising. We must be completely neutral."

There is usually nothing neutral in opinions about the Duchesnays. Since Dean has taken over the choreography, the Duchesnays have moved from ninth at the 1987 worlds to second last year.

They are closing the gap on the Soviets. After a third at the 1990 Europeans Championships, they jumped over the second-ranked Soviets, Maiia Usova and Aleksandra Zhulin in Halifax, Canada.

Most of the cheers and applause went to the Duchesnays for their breathtaking performance in the world meet last March. It was sort of a homecoming for them. Isabelle was born in Canada and they skated there until they took advantage of their dual-citizenship to represent France from 1985.

Dean came to them in 1988 and they have been rising ever since.

In 1988 they created a stir with the "Jungle Dance" with costumes designed to look torn animal.

al hides and skating to African music. The controversy was started and the couple finished sixth in the 1988 Olympics in Calgary.

The next year it was a more sedate number as they came in third in the World Championships in Paris.

That was followed by "Missing" which continued to stretch the limits.

Now it is "Reflections" where Isabelle and Paul change places figuratively and literally.

"In ballet, the woman is always the flower and the man is the frame," Paul said. "Here I come in the middle sometimes and that gives the impression that Isabelle is giving the male movements."

After the Europeans in Sofia, the team — the Duchesnays — will polish things and prepare for the World Championships in Munich, Germany, in March.

Then there are the Olympics in Albertville, France in 1992.

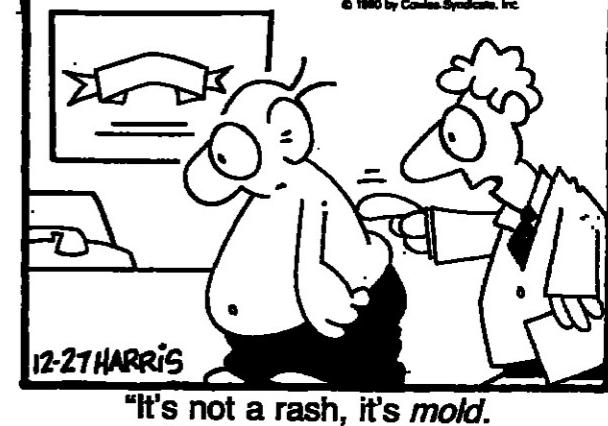
The Duchesnays are getting about \$200,000 a year to cover expenses and stay amateur with the French Skating Federation.

That puts a lot of pressure on them to succeed. But the Duchesnays don't mind it.

HOROSCOPE NOT RECEIVED

THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



"It's not a rash, it's mold.
Get more exercise."

JUMBLE

THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME
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FLEICK

REPUPA

Unscramble these four stumblers, word letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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SABSY

FLEICK

REPUPA

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumble: BOGUS GROOM PRAYER TREMOR

Answer: What the former bodybuilder's torso became as he reached middle age—MORE SO

THE Daily Crossword

by Donald Gross

ACROSS

1 Tr. 5 Tamiroff of old films

9 Whodunit item

14 Harrow's competitor

15 Great weary

16 Big boom

17 Glitter

18 On one's — (alert)

19 Self-esteem

20 Wood strips

21 Milk leisurely

22 You're tough

23 Hebrew priest

26 On a train

29 Prior; pref.

30 Concourse

32 Carts

33 Serious

35 One Against

36 "Unreasonable haste"—(begin Molieres quote)

38 Page

40 Cupid

41 reproach

42 Vane dir.

43 Stratford's river

44 Cicada, mildly

45 Gomorrah cat feature

46 Discharged

47 Poltroons

50 Conclude

51 Ms Oyl

52 Actor John of

53 "Roots"

54 Eng. river

55 Goes up

56 Montezuma

57 "Live

58 Without stain"

(Ver.)

59 Petty officer

60 Bizarre

61 Sluggish hand

62 Hair net

Economy

TWA sacks 1,500 flight attendants, union says

KANSAS CITY, Missouri (AP) — Blazing tension in the Middle East, Trans World Airlines has announced plans to lay off about 1,500 flight attendants beginning Monday, the flight attendants union said Sunday.

A recorded telephone message to members of the International Federation of Flight Attendants says the airline informed the union Saturday of the plans. The last day on the payroll for those affected is Monday.

Union official Mary Ellen Miller says in the recording the TWA blamed the layoffs primarily on "the situation in the Middle East." All airlines have been hurt by higher fuel costs that were brought on by a sharp rise in oil prices this past fall.

Miller said the union is "vehemently protesting" and was exploring its legal options on grounds the airline is stopping pay without proper notice.

No one answered phone calls Sunday when the Associated Press phoned TWA headquarters in Mt. Kisco, New York, and its hub offices in St. Louis.

According to the flight attendants tape recording, the layoff schedule calls for 800 furloughs in New York, 394 in Los Angeles, and 229 in St. Louis.

TWA owner Carl Icahn has been shrinking the size of the carrier over the past year. The airline once was among the largest in the country, but has become a struggling, debt-laden carrier in recent years.

Hungary sells gas masks to Saudi Arabia

BUDAPEST (AP) — A Hungarian company has sold half a million gas masks and protective clothing to a buyer in Saudi Arabia, the state MTI news agency reported Monday. According to MTI, the value of the masks, filters, and protective outfit was about \$24 million. It did not name either the buyer or the company which sold the equipment. Most of the gas masks were manufactured in Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, and one quarter of them was made in Hungary. Last week, a Slovak company was reported to have started shipping to Riyadh thousands of gas masks bought by Saudi Arabia.

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Monday, January 21, 1991
Central Bank official rates

	Buy	Sell
U.S. dollar	666.0	670.0
Pound Sterling	1291.1	1298.8
Deutschmark	441.4	444.0
Swiss franc	527.1	530.3
French franc	129.2	130.7
Japanese yen (for 100)	501.7	504.7
Dutch guilder	391.6	393.9
Swedish krona	118.4	119.1
Italian lira (for 100)	58.7	59.1
Belgian franc (for 10)	214.3	215.6

U.S. wants more funding for Gulf war from Tokyo, Bonn

NEW YORK (AP) — U.S. demands that Japan and Germany bear more of the financial burden of fighting Iraq are complicating efforts by the world's industrial powers to prevent the war from disrupting financial markets.

By coordinating their efforts to buy and sell currencies, the United States and its Group of Seven colleagues hope to prevent the war from sending global markets into a tailspin.

But menacing the show of unity is a disagreement over how much of the war's tab should be picked up by Japan and Germany. Both countries have refused to commit troops to the conflict and both are heavily dependent on Middle East oil.

Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady is stressing the need for greater contributions in private discussions.

However, it was unclear whether the message was being heeded in meetings of the finance ministers and central bank presidents of the seven industrial powers: The United States, Japan, Germany, Britain, France, Canada and Italy.

The meetings, which began with a dinner Sunday night, were to conclude with a statement after a full day of private discussions.

Brady met privately for an hour with Japanese Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto prior to Sunday night's dinner. Later, he told reporters that the

Japanese "said they would do their share."

But a Japanese official, who briefed reporters on condition his name not be used, said no specific amounts were discussed in the meeting.

U.S. officials refused to comment on reports that the U.S. government is asking Japan for a \$5 billion increase in the \$4 billion in assistance already pledged by Tokyo for the war effort.

Some U.S. lawmakers have labelled the Japanese and German contributions as minuscule for two nations that depend heavily on Mideast oil but haven't committed troops. Germany has pledged \$3.13 billion toward the allied Gulf effort.

The biggest issue facing the finance officials was how to insure that the war does not destabilize global markets.

Stock prices have risen and the dollar and other currencies have remained stable in the early days of fighting. Unanswered is how long that will last.

"The markets have performed pretty well, but bad news could change that fairly quickly," said Canadian Finance Minister Michael Wilson.

With the economies of the United States, Canada and Britain already in recession, the concern is that a period of severe instability could threaten consumer and business confidence worldwide and topple all countries into an economic down-

turn. To prevent that, the wealthy nations were prepared to pledge close coordination of their economic policies. That might include massive intervention in financial markets to stabilise the dollar and other currencies should they come under pressure.

The dollar's stability is particularly important not with the U.S. economy so weak and the federal government facing the prospect of the biggest deficit in history.

The fear is that a weak dollar would cause foreign investors to dump their American investments and send the greenback plunging even further while driving up U.S. interest rates.

"There is enough risk that the finance leaders had better come up with a strong statement showing that they are on top of the situation," said C. Fred Bergsten, a former U.S. Treasury official who now heads the Washington-based Institute for International Economics.

The finance officials were also reviewing the economic plight of the Soviet Union.

However, a U.S. proposal to give the Soviets a special status to receive technical advice from the International Monetary Fund and World Bank was expected to be put on hold in light of Moscow's crackdown in Lithuania this month.

The G-7 meeting, the first since September, is part of a coordination exercise leading to a July economic summit to be attended by President George Bush and the other leaders in London.

The IMF statement indicated that India's draft budget for fiscal 1991/92 beginning in April would be scrutinized.

India had hesitated for months over whether to apply for the loan, with public debate focusing on "conditionalities" — the reforms the IMF often demands in return for the money. "It looks like the government proposed its own package of sensible reforms and the fund said 'okay. Good job. Here's the money. But we'll be watching,'" one diplomat said.

The IMF praised India for passing on higher imported oil prices to the consumer to reduce the growth of oil consumption. It also approved of India starting to move a more outward economic orientation by encouraging exports and increasing the flexibility of the exchange rate.

Monetary policy has kept tight and imports by government agencies have been reduced," it said.

But large fiscal deficits fuelled inflation and drained external reserves, it added.

The company's diesel oil costs had risen to \$203 per tonne from \$80 per tonne before Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in August, he said. Supplies were difficult to find, he added.

Shipping companies were being charged an extra 0.05 per cent per week in war insurance, he said without elaborating.

There was speculation the Suez Canal might close, the newspaper noted.

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Longer Gulf war prospect sobers Asian stock markets

TOKYO (R) — Asian stock markets sobered up Monday after the binge which followed the early claims of successes of U.S.-led forces against Iraq as the realisation dawned that the world was in for a war of weeks, not days.

In Tokyo the U.S. dollar was firmer against most major currencies on war jitters, finishing the day at 132.75 Japanese yen and 1.5077 marks after closing in New York Friday at 132.50 and 1.4985.

Crude oil prices rose slightly in relatively quiet Far East trade with gold traded at around \$380 an ounce compared with about \$377 at Saturday's Hong Kong close.

The euphoria which hit Wall Street Thursday, when war final-

ly broke out after months of nervous anticipation, took investors, analysts and pundits by surprise.

When the markets opened Thursday, oil prices fell by a third, stocks scored their second-biggest gain ever, gold dropped by more than \$30 an ounce and bonds soared.

Economists had forecast that war would cause oil prices to shoot up, raising fears the world economy would be hit by a burst of inflation at a time when the United States, Britain Australia and Canada were gripped by recession.

But although the Dow Jones

industrial average rose 115 points, and the relentless optimism continued Friday, the mood turned cautious again as analysts conceded the war would not end as early as the markets had hoped.

On Far Eastern oil markets, Britain's Brent crude for March delivery was quoted at \$18.50/\$18.90 against Friday's New York closing price of \$18.15/\$18.25.

Traders said the prospect of a conflict lasting several weeks failed to worry the oil market as the flow of Middle Eastern oil was so far uninterrupted and world supplies were ample.

Tokyo markets outlook on Gulf war turns uncertain

TOKYO (R) — Optimism about an early end to the Gulf war faded from Tokyo's financial markets Monday, leaving investors uncertain of the conflict's ultimate impact.

In the stock market, some analysts say the war has clouded the outlook for interest rates, exacerbated worries over the U.S. economy and raised doubts about domestic corporate profits.

"It's increasingly unclear," said Kunio Urakami, senior advisor at Nikko Securities Trust and Management Co Ltd. "We have to wait and see. No one can read the market."

Other market analysts, however, said the war itself was unlikely to have a major impact on the market, unless all Middle East oil supplies were cut off and crude prices soared.

"As long as oil is not affected, it doesn't have such a direct impact," said Tadao Uehara, deputy manager at Wako Securities Co Ltd.

Japan imports virtually all its oil, about 70 per cent of it from the Middle East.

Oil industry sources said oil prices would be volatile this week but unable to sustain any sharp jumps because of the huge stocks of crude oil worldwide.

"Any price increase will be purely psychological," one Japanese trader said.

Much of the stock market's outlook remains dependent on

interest rate forecasts, but consensus is hard to come by.

"It all depends on whether you think interest rates are coming down," said Wako's Uehara.

Some market analysts say the current slowdown in Japan's economy means Japanese interest rates will ease quickly.

In the currency market, dealers' views of how the war will affect the U.S. currency are also mixed.

Some, perhaps the majority for now, say a prolonged war will aggravate the U.S. budget deficit, further weaken the U.S. economy, and so depress the dollar.

If the Gulf war drags on for weeks, it will hurt U.S. federal budget plans and prompt dollar selling," said Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank manager Shigeto Yanase.

"As the market focus shifts to the health of the U.S. economy, the dollar's upside will be capped."

But dealers said the U.S. currency could see gains based on its traditional status as a safe-haven currency if Israel retaliated after being hit by Iraqi missiles or if Iraq damaged Saudi Arabian oil installations.

Yen bond market dealers, having seen their market rally steadily since October, are perhaps least worried about the Gulf war's impact.

Most fundamentalists remain strong, although there may be some volatility as dealers react to events in the Gulf. While investors have been looking to buy on weakness, many dealers are looking to take profits on strength.

"The market's looking a bit topsy-turvy," said a dealer at a U.S.-based investment bank.

AMMAN BACCALAUREATE SCHOOL ANNOUNCES THE FOLLOWING:

- Due to the current situation and unless otherwise stated by the Ministry of Education, the school will resume teaching after the winter holiday on Monday, January 28, 1991 and not on Sunday January 27, 1991 as was scheduled.
- The mock IGCSE exams which were scheduled on January 27, 1991 will be held a week after school starts.
- The mock IB exams which were scheduled on February 9, 1991 will be held two weeks after school starts.
- The teaching staff are expected to be in school at 9.00 a.m. on Sunday January 27, 1991.

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Latvia forms self-defence units after Soviets attack ministry

RIGA, Soviet Union (R) — The Latvian parliament voted Monday to set up special self-defence units after Soviet "black beret" special forces blasted their way into the Baltic republic's Interior Ministry.

A ministry spokesman in Riga said four people were killed and 10 wounded in Sunday night's 90-minute gunbattle in the centre of the Latvian capital.

Some reports put the death toll at five.

The attack was the second bloody operation against a Baltic separatist government in eight days. The crack troops left some five hours later after negotiations between Latvian Prime Minister Ivars Godmanis and Soviet Interior Minister Boris Pugo.

A spokesman for the Latvian parliament said deputies approved the formation of "special units of the forces of state self-defence" before dawn — hours after the operation at the Interior Ministry had ended.

A decree said the forces would "defend and protect the lives, rights and freedoms of the inhabitants of the Republic of Latvia, society and government from illegal threats."

There was no immediate indication on whose orders the "black berets" had acted. The unit, also known as Omon, is directly responsible to the hard-line Pugo, former head of the Latvian Communist Party and its KGB security police.

On Saturday night, a self-styled National Salvation Committee in the republic said it had taken power in Latvia, a move given great prominence in the Moscow media. The army action in neighbouring Lithuania the previous week was undertaken on the instructions of a similar committee.

A pro-Moscow deputy from Latvia said the special troops had fallen into a trap after trying to start negotiations with Interior

Ministry officials.

Colonel Viktor Alksnis, one of the country's most prominent conservatives, said Omon men had come to the ministry after an Omon officer's wife had been raped the previous day.

"When they arrived, some one opened fire without warning," Alksnis told Reuters by telephone in Moscow.

Reading a statement by the conservative "Ravnopravie" (equal rights) faction in the Latvian parliament, he added: "they found themselves caught in a trap aimed at destroying the Omon. They then made the decision to start attacking the building."

Alksnis also spoke briefly to the opening session of the parliament of the Russian Federation, which opened in Moscow, telling deputies he had been "sentenced to death" by separatist activists.

Russian leader Boris Yeltsin told the session, moved forward by a week because of rising tension in the country, that developments in the Baltic were part of a "reactionary turnabout taking place today which is not yet irreversible."

"We are convinced that this is a strategic political error which should and must be corrected," he said.

In Riga, Latvian President Anatolijs Gorbunovs appeared on morning television to denounce the attack on the ministry and repeat his demand for the Omon to be removed from the republic's territory.

"I denounce these acts and send my condolences to the relatives of the victims," he said. "It was a tragic night."

A large and angry crowd gathered in front of the Interior Ministry building, denouncing the overnight action.

A pool of blood in a park near the ministry building had two white flowers placed next to it.

The overnight fighting lit up

the centre of the ancient Hanseatic Port. A car burned fiercely and ambulances and fire engines raced through the streets.

Two of the four killed were Interior Ministry guards, another was a well-known local television journalist, apparently shot while filming the action, and the fourth was so far unidentified, Latvian officials said. A second journalist was badly wounded.

The fresh outbreak of violence in the Baltic region was met with concern in the West, despite world focus on the Gulf war.

A White House spokesman said Washington found the clashes at the Latvian Interior Ministry "deeply troubling."

British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd called for vigilance in the West, saying it was possible the Soviet Union "could go back into hands which are dangerous."

President George Bush last week condemned the deaths of 13 unarmed Lithuanians when Soviet paratroops seized a Vilnius television tower. But there has been no move to call off the superpower summit scheduled for Feb. 11-13.

All three Baltic republics — Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia — have proclaimed their intention to restore their pre-world war two independence.

In the Estonian capital, Tallinn, Reuter correspondent Nigel Stephenson reported two explosions overnight at buildings associated with minority ethnic Russians opposed to the republic's drive for independence.

No one was injured and damage was confined to broken windows.

An Estonian government spokesman said 20 plants in Tallinn were affected by strikes — mainly by Russian-speaking workers. Officials say they are prepared for the action and predict it will have little effect on the republic's economy.

Estonian President Arnold Rantel arrived in Moscow Sunday and Estonian officials in Moscow said he was holding talks in the Kremlin with Gorbachev.

Minister warns of civil war

Meanwhile Latvian Foreign Minister Janis Jurkans accused Moscow Monday of trying to overthrow the government in Riga, and warned that unrest in the Soviet Union could lead to civil war.

"This is a battle for power," said Jurkans, who is on a visit to Sweden. "It is critical, for I don't think they shot dead five people just for fun. It was an attempt to overthrow the government in Latvia."

He said economic misery in the Soviet Union "might bring about civil unrest and a kind of civil war."

The attack in Riga was the second bloody assault on a Baltic separatist government in eight days, after a crackdown in Lithuania on Jan. 13 in which 13 civilians died.

Latvian Deputy Interior Minister Zenon Indrikov told Reuters in Moscow that 15 Latvian guards with small arms had defended the ministry against at least 100 "black berets."

Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson condemned the incident, and blamed Soviet authorities.

"The latest events in Latvia are deeply worrying. Once again human lives have been lost in the Baltic republics," Carlsson said.

"The responsibility for this rests heavily on the Soviet authorities. It shows an open and brutal contempt for both the democratic process and for human lives."

Jurkans said Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev was to blame for unrest in the Baltic republics and Soviet Union as a whole.

Asian markets drop sharply after missile attack on Saudi Arabia

By Associated Press

ASIAN stock markets that had soared last week fell sharply Monday after a missile attack on Saudi Arabia, mirroring world apprehension about a protracted Gulf war. Muslim activists in Malaysia promised to send thousands to fight for Iraq, and Bangladesh and Pakistan were rocked by anti-U.S. protests.

Supporters of both sides, meanwhile, continued to take to the streets around the globe.

In Tokyo, where initial optimism over the first U.S.-led attacks on Iraq spurred the market to its 10th largest single-day gain last week, the Nikkei Index slipped 456 points Monday, or 1.92 percent of total market value.

"Share prices were lower almost across the board on concern that the Gulf war may be prolonged, a short story to last week's view of a short war," said Yuji Tobe, an analyst with Yamaichi Securities.

Share prices in Manila, Hong Kong, Seoul and Bangkok also fell, although Sydney prices were slightly up.

"It's coming back to reality," said Paul Ensor, an analyst at Barrings Research Ltd. in Bangkok, Thailand. "The war has not been won over the weekend. During the first day, people here acted almost as if it would be."

Malaysia's opposition Pan Malaysian Islamic Party said Monday it had begun registering volunteers to fight for and provide relief to Iraq. The 300,000-member party expected to sign up thousands of Muslims for the "Jihad," or holy war, said its chief information officer, Subky Latiff.

Malaysia has banned all public protests, seeking to prevent unrest among Muslims who make up half of the South East Asian

nation's population.

In Manila, Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus told reporters Monday that Iraqi First Secretary Muwafak Al Ami must leave the country within 72 hours because of "strong evidence" linking him to a bomb that exploded prematurely about a block from a U.S.-run cultural centre.

The satay blast killed one Iraqi and injured another.

Thousands joined anti-war marches and demonstrations in South Africa, Australia, Germany, Spain and Japan, against the United States and its allies seeking to drive Iraq out of Kuwait.

However, opinion polls found strong backing among Americans for the war effort. In New York, 10,000 people gathered outside the United Nations Sunday in support of Israel and the U.S.-led campaign.

Anti-war protesters in Washington, which drew 25,000 demonstrators Saturday, shrank to only dozens Sunday.

Religious and community leaders among the more than 1.5 million Muslims in Britain called for the withdrawal of British troops.

In largely Muslim Bangladesh, which has sent 3,000 of its troops to the multinational force in Saudi Arabia, tens of thousands of people marched to protest U.S.-led attacks on Iraq. Neighboring Pakistan, another Muslim nation which has sent 11,000 troops to the Gulf, also was rocked by anti-American demonstrations.

Australia's parliament, recalled Monday for a special two-day session on the Gulf crisis, began debating a resolution proposed by Prime Minister Bob Hawke calling for intensified efforts to solve the Palestinian issue.



Condors lay eggs

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Two pairs of California condors have laid eggs in captivity, raising hopes that the four rare birds might be freed later this year, wildlife officials said. Keepers discovered the two eggs while monitoring the condor nests in Los Angeles Zoo and the San Diego Wild Animal Park via closed circuit cameras. The eggs laid hours apart Saturday, were quickly removed from the nests. There are just 40 California condors known to exist and all are in captivity — 21 at the San Diego Park and 19 at the Los Angeles Zoo. The eggs are the first clutch of a year.

Neighboring New Zealand announced Monday that it would send 20 military medical personnel to join 32 medics already serving with allied forces.

Security against reprisal attacks remained tight in many countries.

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Thai Prime Minister Chatichai Choonhavan asked journalists not to scare away tourists by playing up reports about terrorist attacks. Egypt reopened the Giza Pyramids, Sphinx and other monuments to Western tourists Sunday. But Egyptians and other Arabs were still barred as a precaution.

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Still, the U.S. embassy in Bangkok extended its alert Monday and said the threat remained.

Chinese authorities, apparently unhappy over intense public interest in the war, banned Gulf news from the first 20 minutes of the nationally televised half-hour evening newscast, sources said.

Man held for stealing truckload of school lunches

PITTSBURGH (AP) — A man was held Thursday and accused of stealing a truck carrying about 2,500 trays of turkey nuggets and other school lunch fare.

"It shows public appreciation of our school lunches is increasing," said Aldo Colautti, business affairs director for Pittsburgh's school system.

Thomas Wetzell, 24, was arrested after the heist, said Michael Williams, a school police officer. Wetzell was charged with receiving stolen property, unauthorized use of a vehicle, reckless endangerment, aggravated assault and resisting arrest.

"Sufficient force was used to subdue him. He was rather combative" after the truck was found.

As the session got underway, Yeletsin called on the Russian Federation prosecutor to take action against Soviet Defence Minister Dmitry Yazov. Yeletsin accused Yazov of violating an October 1990 Russian law that prohibits troops from the republic from being used against peaceful populations elsewhere.

Yeletsin has supported Lithuania and its Baltic neighbours, Latvia and Estonia, in their drive for independence.

Sunday's protest streamed into Manezh Square, at the edge of the Kremlin, under scores of red, yellow and green Lithuanian flags-red, white and blue Russian flags, and angry banners denouncing Gorbachev.

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NEW YORK (AP) — Actress and singer Cher says her grandmother helps inspire her to stay fit and healthy. Her grandmother works out every day at a gym and asked for leotards for her 72nd birthday. Cher recalled in her new diet and fitness book, *Forever Fit*. Excerpts from the *Bantam* book are coming up in People magazine's Jan. 21 issue.

My grandmother is living proof that it is never too late to change the way your body and mind can work together to look and feel your best," Cher said in the book, which is scheduled for release next week. Cher, 44, said she doesn't smoke, drink coffee or take drugs, and "almost never" drinks alcohol or eats red meat.

She does admit to a weakness for chocolate, saying she tries to satisfy it with a breakfast shake made from ice, malt, a sugar substitute and unsweetened cocoa powder.

Comedian plans to stick around

LAS VEGAS, Nevada (AP) — American comedian George Burns, who turns 95 Sunday, assured an audience of his peers that he planned to stick around to show business "until I'm the only one left." After a 45-minute round of Vaudeville songs, jokes and a little soft shoe, Burns was surprised on stage by a group of celebrities who rolled out an 8-foot-tall (2.1-metre-tall) birthday cake. "You can't help getting older, but you don't have to get old," Burns told the standing-room-only crowd that accorded him several standing ovations.

"Counter-revolution" is the crime of opposing the 1949 Communist revolution and the Socialist system it established.

Authorities have ordered a virtual news blackout on the trials. Chinese reporters have not been allowed to attend. Newspapers have been silent on the trials in progress, and have reported only on the nine defendants already sentenced. There has been no word on how the defendants pleaded or what they said in court.

China contends that the court proceedings are being conducted according to law. However,

Yeltsin: Violence in Baltics is sign of reactionary turn in S. Union

MOSCOW (AP) — Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin said Monday that violence plaguing the Baltic republics was a sign of a "reactionary turn" in the Soviet Union and urged legislators to reverse it.

Yeltsin told the Supreme Soviet legislature of the Russian Federation that the Kremlin had unconstitutionally supported anti-independence groups in the Baltic republics called National Salvation Committees.

The shadowy, self-styled committees are striving to replace constitutional organs. "It's an overthrow," Yeltsin said.

The Russian president said the KGB and the Soviet military had joined in supporting these committees, violating the constitution. Yeltsin called on fellow legislators to seize the opportunity and reverse the trend.

"We consider this a reactionary turn taking place today. It hasn't reached the stage of irreversibility yet," Yeltsin said.

"We are convinced that this is a strategic political error which must be corrected."

Colombian rebels kidnap mine workers

BOGOTA, Colombia (AP) — Leftist rebels kidnapped the wife of a gold mining engineer near Segovia in northwestern Colombia, police said.

They said the Irma Castro Yanez, wife of the manager of Frontino Gold Mines, was kidnapped Saturday in Antioquia state by rebels of the National Liberation Army, or ELN. Frontino is a Colombian company with offices in Segovia.

Security forces are still investigating the ELN's kidnappings.

Friday of three French petroleum engineers. — Michel Michaud, Pierre Tarasuk, and Marcel Chambard — and their Colombian driver in a northwestern jungle region.

The rebels first killed Virgilio Gallo Hoyos, the security chief for their Consortium of Engineering Works Company; destroyed about \$1.25 million in property

Democratic Russia, also endorsed Yeltsin's involvement in trying to defuse the Baltic crisis.

Shortly after Yeltsin opened the Supreme Soviet session, lawmakers stood for a minute of silence for the victims of violence in Lithuania and Latvia. The legislature was convened eight days ahead of schedule because of the tense situation in the country, Yeltsin said.

As the session got underway, Yeletsin called on the Russian Federation prosecutor to take action against Soviet Defence Minister Dmitry Yazov. Yeletsin accused Yazov of violating an October 1990 Russian law that prohibits troops from the republic from being used against peaceful populations elsewhere.

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